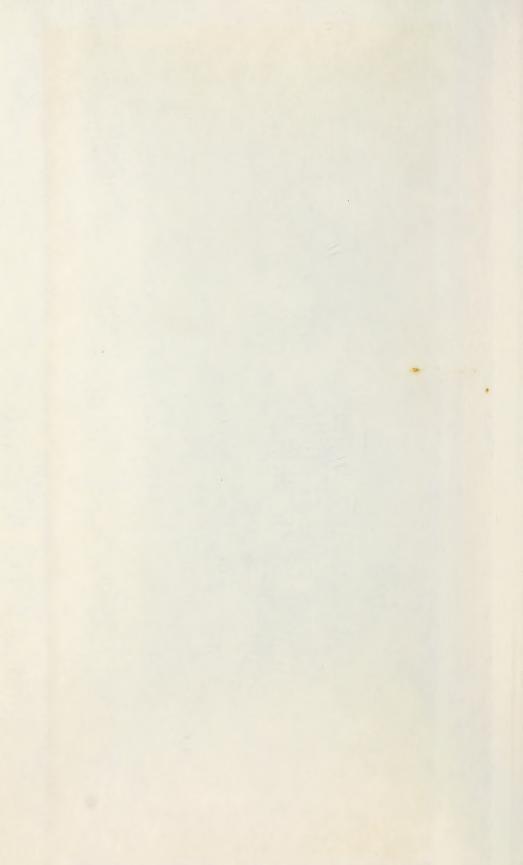
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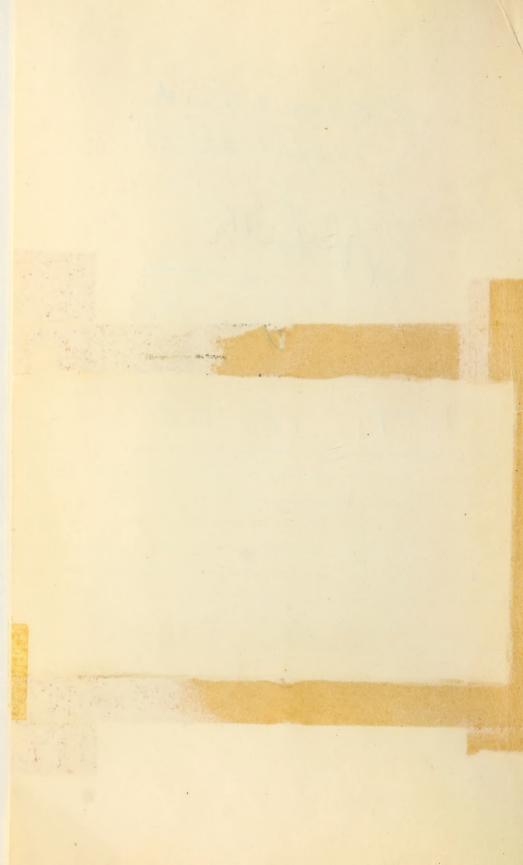


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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

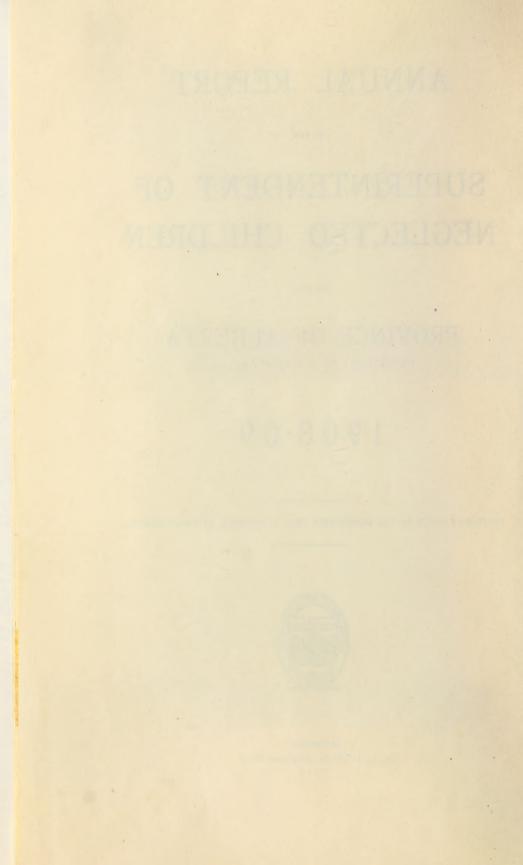
1908-09

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE CHAS. R. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL



EDMONTON:

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Edmonton, March 30, 1910.

HE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALBERTA,

Parliament Buildings.

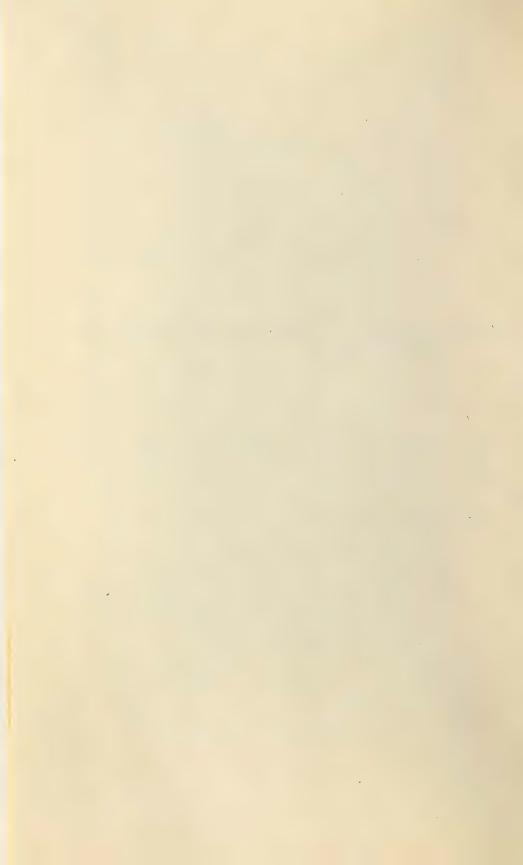
IR:--

I beg to submit herewith the First Annual Report of the work of this fice, under the Children's Protection Act of Alberta, being for the year iding December 31st, 1909.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. CHADWICK,
Superintendent.







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he Evolution of Laws for the Protection of Children

The historical evolution through which the laws for the protection of children have passed in reaching the present stage would make a most interesting article, and it is not out of place to give a few paragraphs to that interesting history in the report of the work in Alberta.

ontract System.

At the early part of the century the unfortunate child whose lot made him dependent upon others, was sold to the highest bidder for a term of years, the proceeds of his or her labour going to swell the profits of the contractor who had purchased the right to extract in full the labour capacity of the child.

o Distinction Made etween Dependents and Criminals.

No distinction was made between dependence and crime; the mental or physical defective was classed as a criminal, and as such was sold to the highest bidder, to be worked for the profit of his owner.

lental and Physical efective Separated From Criminal Class.

Early in the century, hospitals for the mentally defective and physically sick were established. Then followed a more elaborate system of providing for the pauper and dependent and of distinguishing him from the criminal. The child was last on the list to receive any serious attention, aside from that given by the Church, which had provided Orphanages in connection with some of the convents in Great Britain and Europe, and as early as 1600 made some provision for the care of neglected and dependent children.

'irst Exclusively 'hildren's Institution.

As far as can be ascertained, the only Public Institution (not forming a part of an adult pauper or penal institution), existing in 1801, was

the Charleston, S.C., Orphan Home. The history of the care of destitute children prior to 1875 has been that in most cases there has been a dismal failure; something over eighty-nine per cent. of cases dealt with as dependent, drifting into the class of criminals, before they were finally lost trace of.

Origin of "Placing Out" System.

The first work of "Placing children out," or in foster homes under supervision was done by Germany during the Prussia-Austrian war, in the summer of 1866. The people of the district of Liepsic were requested to receive the occupants of an Orphanage, which was required for hospital purposes. The people received the children into their homes where they were supervised by the Orphanage authorities, and when the time came to give the children up to go back to the Institution, the important discovery was made that in nearly every case the children and the foster parents had grown so much into each others lives that it would be a cruelty to separate them. Since that time, Germany has used almost exclusively, the foster home for the destitute child.

The Australian System.

Australia has given the child problem more serious and thoughtful consideration than any country in the world. Nearly all dependent, and in most cases delinquent children are placed in foster homes, to be either adopted or to be later returned to their homes as normal children in many cases, particularly those of delinquency, the families taking the children being paid for their keep. Australia fully recognizes that food lodging and clothing are not the only elements that go into the make-up of a child's life, that if a child is to grow into a normal citizen, it must learn self-help; that it must develop a fertile resourcefulness, in order to meet on an equal basis other children in the battle of life, moreover the child must develop the desire for home ties which will result in its becoming a settled citizen with a circle of helpful friends.

Attitude of Children Towards Foster Parents.

The children placed out soon learn to look on the heads of the families with whom they are placed, as their parents, and strive to mee their wishes in every way, as the contrast between the life left behind and the conditions of the foster home keeps alive the desire to do better in order not to fall back into the old life.

esults Arising out" System.

Much could be said showing the satisfactory results that have followed the early placing of children in foster homes in other countries. Cases where homeless children, taken in and cared for by worthy people during the helpless stage, have become the support and comfort of the foster parents in their declining years are common in the older countries, and in almost all cases the children during their after life look upon their foster parents with the same deep regard and affection that is usually bestowed upon parents.

THE PROBLEM IN ALBERTA

Dependency and Delinquency One Problem.

The problems of dependent and delinquent children are so closely interwoven that they have been made one as far as circumstances will permit, in the Province of Alberta. One solution is offered for this great problem and that is assuming a child to be normal and the victim of abnormal circumstances, it will become normal under good home conditions.

Alberta Offers Every Opportunity
Co Solve Problem of Homeless Child.

No country in the world affords a better field for the solution of the problem of the dependent and delinquent child than does this Province. Many people are to be found who are able and willing to receive as their own children those who are in need of homes.

Children From Outside
Places Are Sent to Alberta.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg sent a large number of children to the Province of Alberta last year, while the American and British Societies for child protection and child immigration have found homes for some hundreds of children in Alberta.

No Difficulty in Finding Homes.

The difficulty is not in finding a home but in knowing that the home is the right one for the child, and in keeping in close touch with the home

until such time as the conditions warrant the absolute confidence of the Department in the ability of the foster parents to fulfil the conditions of their agreement.

Children's Aid Societies Organized.

Children's Aid Societies have been organized in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat during the past year, and are doing excellent work in the carrying out of the objects of the Children's Protection Act.

Agents Employed To Guard Interests of Children.

Calgary and Edmonton have agents in the field looking after the interests of abused and neglected children, and arrangements have been made in both cities for the care of children in need of the protection afforded by a Children's Shelter.

Committees have been appointed in the smaller places with the idea of enlarging such Committees to Societies as the need arises. Fortunately, most of the Committees so organized have not been called upon to do much active work in prosecution of parents or guardians for the neglect or abuse of children, their efforts as a rule being confined to the finding of and reporting on possible foster homes for children who have been made over to the care of the Department, by order of the Court, or by parents or guardians who have proved unable or incompetent to provide for such children.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Preventive Measures.

In cases of child neglect and cruelty, a warning from the local Children's Aid Society and Committee or from this office has been sufficient to change the whole condition of the home and the treatment of the children. All Children's Aid Societies and Committees throughout the Province are instructed to use every means within their power to improve the home conditions before taking the matter to a Court or making an application for the care or custody of children. Cases have been taken to Court and released with the understanding that the home should be under the supervision of the local agent, and this has, as a rule, resulted in a decided improvement and in the sending of

truant children to school or in the steadying up of loose or idle parents to the place where they are self-respecting and considerate of the children's future.

In many cases of child neglect through poverty, work has been secured for the parents and for the older children and in cases of sickness funds have been provided for the temporary relief of the family.

Defective Children.

Defective children present the most serious child problem that is being faced at the present time in Alberta. Fortunately, the number is very small, there being aside from deaf, dumb and blind children about twenty such children in the Province.

The parents of these children are, as a rule, too poor and too ignorant to take proper care of them. Among the cases coming to the attention of this Department there are several cases of idiocy, two or three of cretinism, as well as other forms of mental and physical degeneracy, demanding the highest form of medical skill and expert knowledge.

PROBATION

The best work accomplished by the Department since its inception is the preventive work carried on through the co-operation of the various police departments of the towns and cities of the Province, the R. N. W. M. Police and the parents of the children involved.

The Borderland of Delinquency.

When a child makes its first break over the border into delinquency, the parent is requested to call with the child at the local office of the chief of police or Children's Aid Society and talk things over. Home conditions, studies and companionships are discussed and the suggestion made that the child be put on probation for an indefinite time to report either to the Chief of Police, or to some competent party who has the interest of the child at heart.

Co-operation of Parent Necessary.

The child signs an Agreement with the Police to behave and keep out of mischief; the parent signs his consent to his child's reporting, and if an outside Probation Officer is used, he too attaches his name to the agreement to help keep the child on the right track.

Report Cards Supplied.

The parent is then supplied with a number of cards showing a full week for report on conduct, and time retired each day. These are countersigned by the Probation Officer and returned to the office in Edmonton each week.

Letters of Encouragement Or Censure.

In the event of a series of good weeks, a letter of congratulation is sent to the child, and in the event of bad records, a letter of regret and censure is forwarded.

When the parents give their co-operation to this plan, Probation is the most successful way of handling the borderlander on delinquency yet discovered.

The Opportunity Of the Probation Officer.

This plan puts within the power of the Probation Officer the supervision of the home, the breaking up of bad companionship and the reforming of bad habits. It gives him an opportunity to come in close contact with the child at his most impressionable time, and to impress him with an influence that he will carry for life.

Probation Useless In Cases of Habitual Offenders.

Probation is useless in cases of hardened habitual offenders. They regard it in the same light as "suspended sentence," and fail to report to their officer promptly.

Care and common sense have to be used in placing children on probation, in order that only first offenders or borderlanders on delinquency may have its advantages.

Success of Probation Among First Offenders.

Over four hundred children have been dealt with by this plan during the last year, and only twenty of them were taken before the Courts of the Province for second offences.

A GROUP FROM THE SHELTER AT CALGARY



DELINQUENCY

auses of Delinquency.

The more time and study placed on a case of delinquency, the more elusive the cause seems to become. It is most difficult to isolate a definite or concrete cause in any case which has been dealt with by this Department in the last two years. The general term, "Bad Home Conditions," is too indefinite to index a real cause. In the case of theft, investigation as a rule reveals poverty which incited the theft, back of the poverty there is usually sickness, idleness or misfortune which caused the poverty. In addition, there is often a poor physique with its susceptibility to sickness and disease, back of the poor physique there frequently lie bad habits, acquired or inherited, or there may be lack of home training initiative and oversight or a combination of all.

The more searching the investigation into the case, as a rule, the more complex and difficult to locate the causes of delinquency become. Those who have given the matter of child delinquency the most serious thought and study, agree that the individual causes of delinquency lie hidden somewhere in bad habits and bad homes.

Most Prominent of Bad Influences and Habits Which Contribute to Cause of Delinquency.

- 1. Intoxicants
- 2. Tobacco
- 3. Drugs
- 4. Sexual
- 5. Bad Associates
- 6. Bad Literature
- 7. Cheap Theatres

- 8. Sensational Posters
- 9. Loafing
- 10. Lack of Trade
- II. Street Life
- 12. Lax Honesty
- 13. Gambling

Most Prominent Defects Of the Average "Bad Home."

- I. Poor parental oversight
- 2. Ignorance of laws of health
- 3. Lack of attention to physical defects
- 4. Lack of insistence on school attendance
- 5. Desire to make child contribute to family income
- 6. Lack of moral or religious training
- 7. Lack of supervision of companionship
- 8. Lack of example of industry and thrift

Object of the Law To Reform, Not to Punish.

The law clearly distinguishes between the juvenile and the adult offender, setting the boundary at sixteen years of age, and in theory at least, punishment is not used except for educational purposes. The object is not to punish, but to reform. Presuming a delinquent boy to be a healthy, normal boy, but the victim of bad home conditions, it is a saner and safer method to place such child under the influence of a normal home where he will see the actual conditions of life lived day by day, and where he will be absorbed into the community to become a citizen with a full knowledge of citizenship, than it would be to send the same boy to an Institution for a number of years where he would come in contact with those who are defective and degenerate, and find himself homeless, friendless and branded as a prison product on his release.

The Place of the Institution.

Institutions have their place and their work; such work should be that of giving expert care and training to the defective and degenerate cases which come up from time to time, and which it is impossible to place in foster homes.

In Alberta, the plan has been tried, and with great success, of having first offenders made over to this Department by the Judge trying the case under the Children's Protection Act. In the event of the child being made over to this Department, it is sent to a foster home, unless its own home is a good one, for a period of one or two years, full permission being given the parents to correspond with and see the child as long as such visits or correspondence have not an unsettling effect. If the child fails in three or four foster homes, physical or mental defects are looked for, and the parents are requested to have the child examined by a physician. Many cases of defective eyesight and of adenoid growths have been discovered to be the causes back of the child's unruly behaviour.

Unresponsive Cases.

A number of children pronounced as physically and mentally normal, continue to break laws and deliberately defy all authority in the face of any effort which may be made to prevent them so doing. In cases of this kind the recommendation is made that such children be sent to a reformatory, where the right rules and regulations of the Institution will keep them within bounds and possibly reform their habits to the condition of self-control and respect for law and order. An

arrangement has been made with the Province of Manitoba whereby boys in need of institutional care may be sent to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie.

The percentage of success which has attended the "Placing Out" System in dealing with delinquent children is marvellous. About ninety-eight per cent. make good records and swing back into the normal conditions of life without having the stain of reformatory life left on their character. The cost of "Placing Out" as compared with the Institution is considerably less, as after the child is once placed, the only cost is supervision by a travelling inspector.

HOME FINDING

Family Home Proper Place for Dependent Child.

A good family home is far better for a homeless child than an institution. Physical health, industrial training, normal social environment, rooted affections and virtues, access to the avenues of success are some of the conditions which are offered by the normal home and which are anchors that hold such children to the possibility of good citizenship in later life.

Investigation of Condition of Applicants.

Investigation, careful record and thorough supervision are the foundations of this work. The investigation is made by first asking the parties desiring to receive a child to make a statement of their ability to provide for such a child, and their reasons or motives for so doing. A blank form is sent to such persons on which is recorded the Church relationship, the size of farm or property, their distance from school and railroad station, occupation, number and ages of persons in the family, and of hired help, and whether the child is to be considered as one of the family in every way or not.

Reports Received From At Least Three Responsible Parties.

The investigation is carried farther by reports sent to at least three other responsible parties, who must vouch for the character and ability of the applicant.

Prospective Foster Home Visited By Inspector.

The third step is the visit of some one from the Department, whose duty it is to verify impressions, seek other sources of information and report fully on the conditions found in the home.

Child Supervised in Home.

The investigation is continued by visits of supervision at unstated periods and by written reports which are sent in, either by the pastor or the physician of the family, once every three or four months.

The general public is little aware of the immense amount of work and care necessary for the proper placing of a child in a foster home. The investigations into the conditions of the homes and the motives of the applicants for the receiving of a child, frequently reveal the lowest types of avaricious natures.

Forty Per Cent.
Of Applications for Children Refused.

Of all applications received by the Department, over forty per cent. are turned down as coming from persons unsuitable to have charge of a child. Were children sent to these homes they would be abused, overworked and ill-treated, or go without the correction which their lives really need. Many people make application for children whose desire is to secure unpaid workers for farm or kitchen. One or two such cases have come to the notice of this Department during the past two years. The children have, of course, been removed immediately to proper foster homes.

Twenty Per Cent.

Of Children Placed Have Been Re-handled.

About twenty per cent. of the children placed are misfits, and have to be handled the second or sometimes the third and fourth time, before a suitable home is found. This entails much work, and a careful study of the child is made, in order that its peculiar trait may be discovered and watched over until it has become normal.

When to Release Foster Home From Supervision.

> There is a danger of releasing families in which children have been placed, from supervision just a little too soon. Against this there

is the danger of being over watchful and offending foster parents by the too frequent visitation of the Inspector. This feature of the work, of course, has to be handled with much care and tact, in order to avoid the giving of offence. There comes a time in the history of every case when it is wise to relax and suspend supervision. This desirable stage is reached when the foster parents have shown their capacity to view the child entrusted to their care as their own child in every respect.

WHERE THE CHILDREN GO TO

Available Homes Exceed

The Number of Children to Be Placed.

The demand for children exceeds the number of children handled through the Department. Applications are received from all sects and conditions of people; about forty per cent. of all applications received proving on investigation to be unsatisfactory. The applications for boys and girls who are over fourteen years of age are frequently actuated by the desire to save the wages of a hired hand, and great care is used not only in investigating and placing the child, but in supervising homes where older children are placed, in order to see that the conditions of the agreement are carried out.

Interest of Children With Earning Capacity Looked After.

When a child who is to be placed in a temporary foster home, has an earning capacity, the monthly wage is stipulated in the agreement, and the amount is deposited to the credit of the child in some Bank or Post Office, agreed upon; the result is frequently so encouraging to a delinquent child that ambition is awakened and the boys and girls learn that they are producers, and as such take a pride in their work and in their own future prospects.

Moral Atmosphere of Foster Homes Considered.

The moral atmosphere of the foster home is the greatest influence in determining the desirability of a home for a child; people with high ideals of honour, men of integrity of character and those having a love for and interest in children aside from their producing or earning capacity, are the ones chosen as far as possible, as the foster parents of children disposed of through this Department.

Religious Education of Child Considered.

The religious up-bringing of foster children is well considered and the children of Catholic parents are placed in foster homes of the same religion. Children of Protestant parents are placed in Protestant foster homes.

Demand for Children Under Nine Years of Age.

Infants and children under nine years of age are readily placed, the applications from the very best of homes far exceeding the number dealt with. Little girls have a way of finding homes for themselves, and on more than one occasion there has been difficulty in convincing prospective foster parents that some one else has the first right to a little girl in need of a good home.

Applications From
Alberta Given Preference.

Children are placed as far as possible in the Province of Alberta, First, because an application from this Province should receive first attention; and, secondly, because of the greater ease of supervision and the easier possibility of removing the child in the event of a foster home proving unsatisfactory.

It has been found in placing children that frequently the child who is a failure in one home is a success in another. Some children are handled three and four times before the right home is found.

OVERLAPPING

In the matter of dealing with cases of destitute families where there are children, the work of this Department of necessity overlaps that of the Medical Health Officer of the Province. Many cases of reported destitution reveal conditions of child neglect and cruelty that demand immediate attention; such cases are turned over to this Department to be dealt with in the regular way as neglected or dependent children.

Truancy and delinquency are so closely allied that it is safe to say that all truants are delinquents, which fact brings the work of the Department into close relationship with at least one of the problems of the Department of Education.

The problem of truancy is growing to be a most serious one and is so losely dovetailed into delinquency that there is bound to be more or less verlapping if the two conditions are not treated as one problem.

THE NEED

The most pressing needs of the Province at the present time in its work f child saving, are: An Institution designed as a "parental" school, where hildren could be assembled and classified, the defective have his defects ectified or be sent to an Institution providing more expert treatment, the nilder forms of delinquency reformed, and the degenerate passed out to a nore severe type of Institution.

An arrangement with some Eastern or other Institution whereby young irls could be provided with the corrective methods of a Female Reformatory r Industrial School, when the need of such treatment arises.

The compulsory attendance at school of children under the age of ourteen years who are now roaming the streets of the towns and villages f the Province outside the authority of their parents or the laws of the Province.

The prohibition of the employment of children under the age of fourteen ears during school hours; prohibition of the employment of children under welve years of age at any time except for purposes of messenger or errand oy service.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The thanks of this Department are due to the many interested men and vomen who have given their time and money in order to help some wayward r neglected child to a better place in life.

To those who have opened their homes to receive as their own, children, who would otherwise be homeless and destitute, or become the inmates of orphanages or other institutions.

To the Royal North West Mounted Police and to the Civic Police Forces of the Province, for their active co-operation in carrying out the work and object of the Act for the Protection of Children.

NUMBER OF DELINQUENTS

Male 122 Female 20

AGES OF DELINQUENTS

Years—Six to Sixteen	Number
Six	. 2
Seven	. I
Eight	. 2
Nine	. 8
Ten	. 6
Eleven	. 12
Twelve	. 35
Thirteen	. 15
Fourteen	. 30
Fifteen	. 21
Sixteen	. 10

NATIONALITY OF DELINQUENTS

English	22
Scotch	9
Irish	3
American	37
Canadian	24
German	7
Halfbreed	7
French	7
Austrian	8
Russian	5
Galician	4
Swede	2
Norwegian	I
Bohemian	2
Assyrian	I
Bulgarian	I
Jew	I
Italian	1

RELIGION OF DELINQUENTS

Roman Catholic	35
English Church	13
Presbyterian	14
Methodist	16
Congregationalist	Ι
Reformed Greek	2
Lutheran	4
Baptist	7
Ruthenian	9
Christian Scientist	3
Mennonite	2
Disciples	I
Orthodox Greek	3
Salvation Army	I
Hornerites	2
Latter Day Saints	2
Jewish	I
Moravian	I
Mohammedan	I
Unknown	24
Total	142
HOME CONDITIONS—DELINQUENTS	
Bad	82
Good	7
Fair	38
Unknown	15
- TO - 1	
Total	142
,	
OFFENCE—DELINQUENTS	
Theft	95
Burglary	14
Incorrigibility	ΙI
Assault	I
Vagrancy	10
Prostitution	8
Immorality	2

THE PLACING OF DELINQUENTS	
Returned to relatives under supervision	83
Apprenticed to farmers	33
Apprenticed to tradesmen	7
R. C. Institution, later returned home	IO
Reformatory	4
Deported	3
Case dismissed	I
Suspended Sentence	I
Total number dealt with	142
SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF DELINQUEN	TS
Satisfactory	103
Unknown	20
Unsatisfactory	15
Ran away	3
Killed (in railroad accident)	I
Total number dealt with	142
	•
DESTITUTE	
Sex of Destitute Children	
Male	79
Female	69
Age of Destitute Children	
Under one year	12
One Year	8
Two Years	7
Three years	6
Four Years	7
Five years	6
Six years	II
Eight years	7
Nine years	12
Ten years	9
Eleven years	16
Twelve years	14
Thirteen years	7
Fourteen years	7
Fifteen years	ς .
Sixteen years	Ι

NATIONALITY OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN

Americans	36
Canadians	29
English	23
Scotch	13
Irish	8
Russian	7
Galician	7
Polish	3
Austrian	2
German	2
Bulgarian	3
French	3
Bohemian	2
Mexican	Ι
Assyrian	2
Jewish	Ι
Icelander	Ι
Swede	2
Norwegian	Ι
Unknown	2

RELIGION DESTITUTE CHILDREN

Roman Catholic	27
Methodist	27
Presbyterian	15
English Church	17
Reformed Greek	14
Congregationalist	. 9
Mohammedan	I
Lutheran	4
Baptist	I
Disciple	I
Christian Scientist	6
Jewish	I
Ruthenian	I
Moravian	I
Unknown	23

THE PLACING OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Adopted by foster parents	96
Apprenticed to farmers	IO
Apprenticed to bricklayer	I
R. C. Institution for children	7
Returned to relatives under supervision	27
Deported as undesirable	4
Temporarily held in Edmonton	I
Tried in more than one foster home	2
-	
Total number dealt with	148
OFFENCE—BORDERLANDERS	
Theft	223
T + 14 141.	I
Mischief	51
Discharge of firearms	I
Housebreaking	3
Cruelty	2
Idleness	I
Vagrancy	21
Assault	I
BORDERLANDERS	
Male	0/10
Female	
remate	34
AGES OF BORDERLANDERS	
Years Num	ber
Seven years I	
Eight years 6	
Nine years 20	
Ten years	
Eleven years	
Twelve years	
Thirteen years	
Fourteen years	
Fifteen years	
Sixteen years 4	

NATIONALITY—BORDERLANDERS

English	46
Canadian	104
Russian	6
Italian	Ι
American	51
Irish	6
Scotch	20
Polish	6
Jew	4
Swede	4
Austrian	19
German	9
French	2
Norwegian	3
Roumanian	I
Spanish	I
Half Breed	5
Welsh	I
Bulgarian	3
Unknown	3
	Ü

RELIGION—BORDERLANDERS

English Church	50
Presbyterian	41
Roman Catholic	58
Methodist	43
Baptist	14
Salvation Army	3
Christian Scientist	3
Lutheran	4
Ruthenian	4
Reformed Greek	15
Jewish	5
Congregationalist	I
Unknown	63

HOME CONDITIONS—BORDERLANDERS

Bad							۰			٠									57
Good		٠					۰												95
Fair		٠												۰					134
Unknown								. 7											18

CONDUCT OF BORDERLANDERS

Good	192
Fair	75
Bad	
Later Arrested	I
Sent to Foster Homes	I
Lost trace of	21
Total number dealt with	304

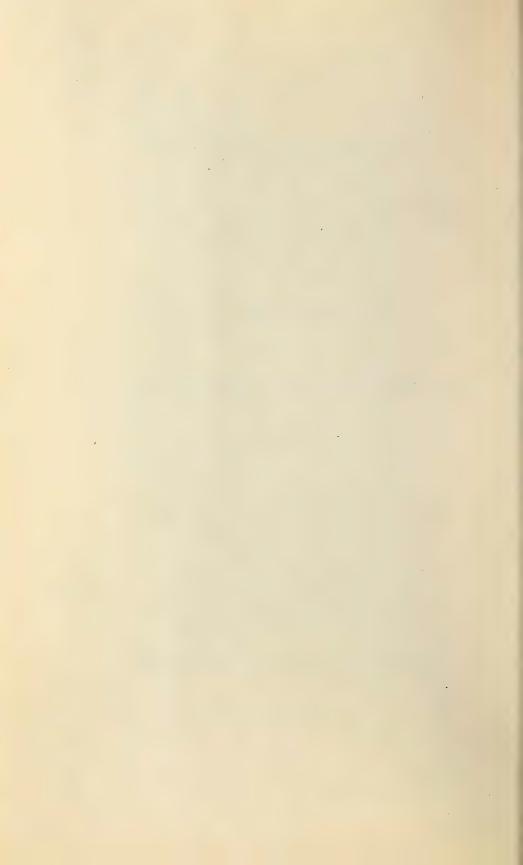
THE PLACING OF BORDERLANDERS

Probation	67
Sent to Relations	22
Foster Homes	8
Deported	6
Lost trace of	I
Total number dealt with	04

Forms Used

In Connection with

Dependent and Delinquent Children





THE SHELTER AT EDMONTON



HOMELESS BEAUTIES



Application for a Child

We, the undersigned, hereby make application for the aged about. We would be willing to the Society, pledging ourselves to treat kindly any child enthe usual regulations. Particulars of our home are as follows:— gion. Post Office Address. rest Railway Station. mship. Range. upation. (Signed) APPLICANTS WILL KINDLY GIVE THE FOLLOWING	care and training of a enter into an agreement trusted to us, and comply SectionMeridian Husband Wife.
How far do you live from your Post Office?	our School?
••••••••	
Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?of the family?
Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?of the family?iving at home.
Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?of the family?
Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?of the family?iving at home.
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Will you see that the child is sent to school? Will you see that the child has good Christian training in the child in every way as a member Kindly state names and ages of members of your family INAME	your home?of the family?iving at home.
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Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?
Will you see that the child is sent to school?	your home?
Will you see that the child is sent to school? Will you see that the child has good Christian training in the control of the child in every way as a member. Kindly state names and ages of members of your family in the child in every way as a member. NAME State names and ages of hired help or others living with the child in every way as a member. Kindly state names and ages of members of your family in the child in every way as a member. Kindly state names and ages of members of your family in the child in every way as a member. The child in every way as a member way as a member. The child in every way as a member. The child in every way as a member. The child in every way as a member way as a member. The child in every way as a member way as a member. The child in every way as a member way as a member. The child in every way as a member way as a me	your home?

Report on Application

Report on Application of
Dear Sir,—
I am personally acquainted with
ofand I think that he is a suitable man
have charge of a child from the Children's Aid Society of Alberta.
I find the home consists of ahouse on about
acres of land. The appearance indicateshouse-keeping and management
of affairs in all about the home. The house iskept, the buildings are
incondition, indicating
Mris aboutyears of a
of
aboutyears of age, and ofparenta
and inhealth. The home would probably be one ofdiscipli
There will probably be a supply of literature in the hou
They take the following papers and periodicals:
The Post Office Address is
ison therailro
The occupation is that of The home consists
the following real estate
which property is
in this same placeyears, and arethought of by the neighbor
There arechildren in the home (give age and sex of children)
There are
The other members of the house, including hired help, are
······································
The school is maintainedmonths in the year, and is distant from
house about
are members or attendants of
They attend Church The distance from the house to
Church is about
I certify that the applicant has a good home and that he is
a proper person to have the care and education of a child from the Children's
Society. I further certify that so far as I can ascertain he is
a person of good moral character, and that he istempera
and I believe he willproperly provide for said child, and otherw
execute the conditions of any agreement entered into. This statement applies equa
to both husband and wife.
I approve of this home for a Dependent or Neglected Child.
(Signed)
(Witness)

History of Reglected or Dependent Chap. 12—1909—Form D

ame
xamined by on the
day of, 191 at
Province of Alberta.
orn atday of
1
hy child came under care of Department
ow child came under care of Department
ame of Judge or Magistrate
ather's Name Nationality
ather's occupationReligious Denomination
other's Maiden Name
other's occupation. Religious Denomination.
Vere parents married? Where?,
Then?
o they live together?Address
there a stepfather?
oes father drink?
oes mother drink?
umber of brothers livingNames and ages
o they live at home?
umber of sisters living
o they live at home?
ny relatives Insane?Epileptic?
Criminal? Tubercular?
ause of death of parents
That serious illness has child had?
ver vaccinated?When?General health
las child ever attended school?From
oStanding in public school
s child mentally backward?
re there any motor defects?
ny bad habitual attitudes?
s there spinal curvature?
s there any inherited disease?
s child for adoption?
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION
leightBuild
omplexion Shape of faceNose
omplexion Snape of face.
Iouth
fair
ruality of speechSight
ny scars
ny peculiarities of appearance
s head of normal shape and size?
REMARKS

Chap. 12-1909-Forr

Child Sent to Foster Home

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF
Return of Child committed to the care of Society and placed out in a foster home: To filled in and forwarded to the Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children, when Child leaves temporary home.
19
SexName in fullAge OnFather's name
Mother's name
ReligionLast residence of Child
How made ward
Why?
Witnesses (if by transfer)
Nearest relatives living
Length of stay in shelterdays. Conduct while there
Has child any defect, physically
Station
Number of children in family
Terms of agreement in brief.
Terms of agreement in writer.
Left for foster home on.
Further information
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

Agreement Regarding a Foster Child

WHEREAS under the provisions of The Children's Protection Act of perta it is provided that a Children's Aid Society approved by the Lieutenant vernor in Council for the purposes of the said Act (or, except in municipalis in which there is a Children's Aid Society, the Superintendent of Neglected d Dependent Children appointed under the said Act,) may place any child mmitted to its care in a foster home until he or she is eighteen years of e, or for any shorter period at the discretion of such Society, under a written ntract as in the said Act set out;

AND WHEREAS the ""	"Children's Aid Society of(or Super- intendent of
	Neglected and Derendent Children") as the case may
ereinafter called the "foster parents") are desirous of entering into such a	"Names of
ntract respecting a child of the age ofyears, on	"Name of
umed "" (hereinafter called the "child")	1 13 3 11

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the foster trents shall from and after the date of these presents, receive the child into leir home and act towards the child at all times with kindness and consideraon, furnishing the child with food, clothing, washing and other necessaries etermined as hereinafter provided:

And the foster parents further covenant, promise and agree with the ociety for and in consideration of the committal of the child to their care y the Society: That the child shall be sent to school as required by law: nat the child shall be taught some useful occupation; that the child shall be indly and properly treated as a member of the family of the foster parents; lat they will write twice each year to the Society informing the Society or re Superintendent, as the case may be, of the progress of the child, and in he event of the death, serious illness or desertion of the child, or its removal another locality they shall immediately notify the Society or the Superinandent; that they will not hire the child out or give it into the custody of any ther person (except for a mere temporary purpose) without the authorization f the Society, or the Superintendent, or by order of the Court under the said ct; that the child may be visited by any duly authorized person; that they rill make the following payments to the Society or the Superintendent, for he use of the child:

 This contract may be terminated:

- (1) By the Society or the Superintendent, at any time without notice, should the Society or the Superintendent be of the opinion that the welfare of the child so requires;
- (2) By the foster parents upon two weeks' notice to the Society or the Superintendent; and in the event of the contract being determined the foster parents shall, at their own expense, forthwith deliver the child into the custody of the Society or the Superintendent, at the place where the Society or the Superintendent shall direct, or in default of direction, at the office of the Society or the Superintendent.

Society or the Sui	perintendent.			
IN WITNESS	WHEREOF the	parties hereto	have hereunto	set their hands
this	day of			191:
WITNESS:)		
Signature				
Address				

In the matter of

Order of Delivery

CANADA

VINCE OF ALBERTA		
VINCE OF ADDERTA	J	Index Police
		Judge, Police Magistrate, Justices of the
(We)	•••••	Peace, Com-
		missioner to try juvenile
		offenders.
	uced in the matter of	
		C - 7
	years (as nearly as can be ascertained)	Sec. 7
	or about theday of	
	he said child	
	Aid Society of.	Sec. 7 (5)
	the provisions of "The Children's Protection Act	Sec. 1 (3)
lberta."	the provisions of the official strotection Act	
I CERTIFY and order tha	at the Municipality of	Sec. 6
	is liable for the maintenance of the said child	Dec. 0
ne sum of	dollars per week as provided by Statute.	
DATED this		
DATED (ms		
of	19 }	
This order should be made	e in duplicate, with copies of depositions and sent	
	ent and Delinquent Children, Edmonton, Alberta.	
superintendent of Deponde		
FUI	RTHER PARTICULARS	
	Religion	
er children in same family	y are	
T 0.00	neglected	
sons knowing aircumstance	es of family are	
sons knowing circumstance	es of family are	
of reasons for committal	are	

Probationer's Agreement.

Alberta.
10
19
In order to avail myself of the chance offered me by being placed on probat
I hereby solemnly agree to the following conditions:
1. To report promptly and regularly to my Probation Officer;
2. To obey all Municipal, Provincial and Dominion laws;
3. To keep good company and indulge in no bad habits;
4. To attend school regularly, or, if employed, to be prompt and industrious;
5. To obey promptly any orders or advice that may be given me by my Proba
Officer. (Signature)
Your Probation Officer's name is
and h address is
I
as parent of the above named child, agree to do all in my power to see thathe l
up to the conditions of his (or her) agreement.
(Signature)
(Address)
Original of this agreement to be forwarded to Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children Edmonton.
1909, Chap. 12. For
Probation Officer's Agreement
Probation Officer's Agreement To the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Edmonton, Alta.
To the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Edmonton, Alta. I hereby agree to act in the capacity of Probation Officer for
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eport of visit to
TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF
RS,—
On the
risited
o resides atin the town or district
Province of
e nearest railway station is
lress is
e child was
e child has attended schoolweeks during the year and has made
gress in h studies. H teacher's name is
1 h post office address is
e clinu's studies are
e child attends the
e Pastor's name isand address
Is the child Obedient? truthful?
nest?
e child's occupation ismoral condition is
e child has been in this homeyears, and appears to be
quantity, and is ofquality. The people with whomhe lives are
out
hink the home is a suitable one for the child.
I recommend
(Sign here)
(Address)

Child's Semi=Annual Report

Child's Name
Date191
To the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Edmonton, Al
DEAR SIR,—
The following answers to your printed questions constitute my report.
1. With whom are you living? Give name and P.O. address
2. How long have you been there? 3. What is the condition of your health?
4. How many weeks have you attended school in last six months
1. How many weeks have you attended sensor in last six months.
5. What progress have you made in school?
6. What is the name of your teacher?
7. What is the name of your physician?
8. Give names of three of your present companions
REMARKS
(Signed)
In making this report kindly answer every question. Reports should be return
to the Superintendent immediately. If child is too young, foster parents are request

to fill out as much as possible, leaving blank any question that cannot be answered.

PROBATIONER'S WEEKLY REPORT

DAYS	CONDUCT	TIME RETIRED	REMARKS
rday			
ay			
lay			
day			
esday			
sday			
у			
	Parent sign h	ere	
	Probation Offic	er sign here	
			-
	SCHO	OOL REPORT	
DAYS	CONDUCT	ABILITY	REMARKS
ay			
ay	7.10000		
esday			
dov			
day			

EXPLANATIONS

Under "Conduct" write "Good," "Fair" or "Bad."
Under "Time Retired" put hour child goes to bed, such as 8.30, etc.
Under "Ability" mark school standing as to general proficiency.
NOTE.—This card is to be fil ed out by parent, guardian or probation officer every Friday evening or rday morning and returned to R. B. Chadwick, Credit-Foncier Block, Jasper Ave. West, Edmonton.

